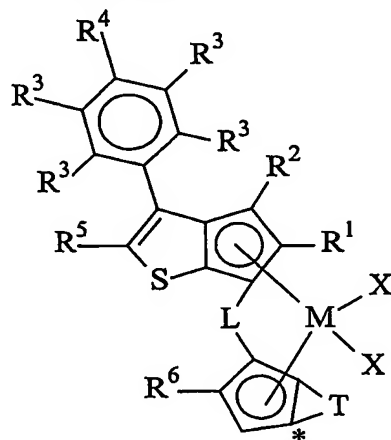


## CLAIMS

1. A process for producing a polymer of ethylene containing from 0.1 to 99 % by mol of one or more derived units of alpha-olefins of formula  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHZ}$ , wherein Z is a  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{20}$  alkyl radical, and optionally from 0 to 5% by mol polyene, comprising contacting, under polymerization conditions, ethylene, one or more alpha-olefins and optionally said polyene, in the presence of a catalyst system obtainable by contacting:

a) a metallocene compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein

M is zirconium, hafnium or titanium;

X, equal to or different from each other, is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a R, OR, OR'O,  $\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ , OCOR, SR,  $\text{NR}_2$  or  $\text{PR}_2$  group, wherein R is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{20}$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$ -aryl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{20}$ -alkylaryl, or  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{20}$ -arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; and the R' substituent is a divalent group selected from  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{40}$ -alkylidene,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{40}$ -arylidene,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{40}$ -alkylarylidene or  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{40}$ -arylalkylidene radicals; two X can join to form a  $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{40}$  dienylyl ligand;

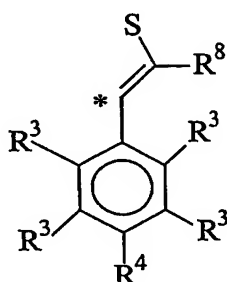
$\text{R}^1$  is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{20}$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$ -aryl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{20}$ -alkylaryl, or  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{20}$ -arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

$\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$ , equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{20}$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$ -aryl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{20}$ -alkylaryl, or  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{20}$ -arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

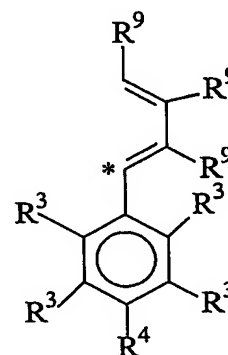
$R^6$  is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{20}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$ -aryl,  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ -alkylaryl, or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ -arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

L is a divalent bridging group selected from  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkylidene,  $C_3$ - $C_{20}$  cycloalkylidene,  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$  arylidene,  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  alkylarylidene, or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  arylalkylidene radicals, optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements, or a silylidene radical containing up to 5 silicon atoms;

T is a divalent radical of formula (II) or (III):



(II)



(III)

wherein

the atom marked with the symbol \* is linked to the atom marked with the same symbol in the compound of formula (I);

$R^3$  and  $R^4$  have the meaning previously described;

$R^8$  is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{20}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$ -aryl,  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ -alkylaryl, or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ -arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

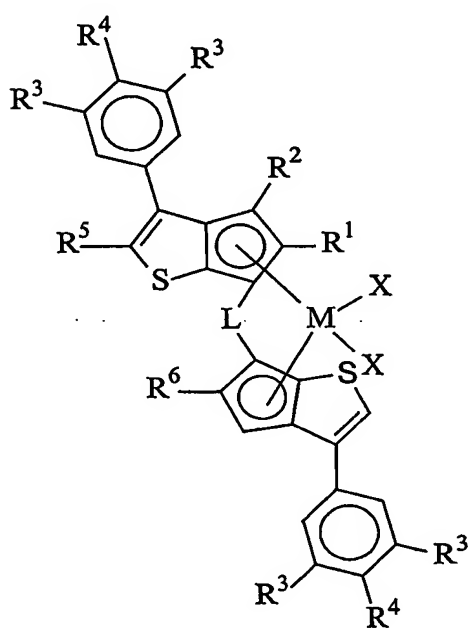
$R^9$ , equal to or different from each other, is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{20}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$ -aryl,  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ -alkylaryl, or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ -arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; and

b) an alumoxane or a compound capable of forming an alkyl metallocene cation.

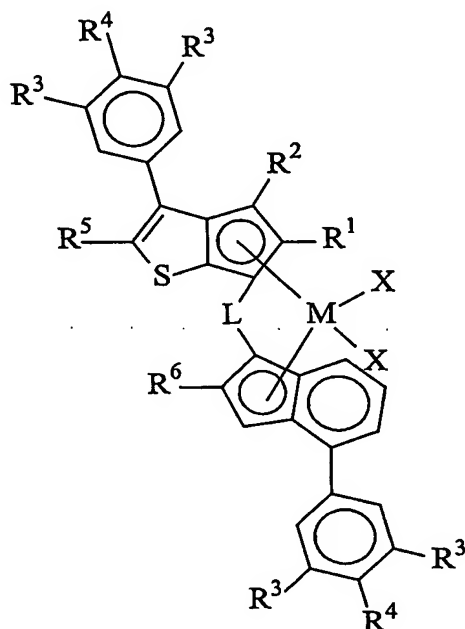
2. The process according to claim 1 wherein the catalyst system further comprises an organo aluminum compound.
3. The process according to claim 1 wherein in the compound of formula (I):

X is a halogen atom, a R, OR'O or OR group, wherein R and R' are defined as in claim 1; R<sup>1</sup> is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl radical; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrogen atom; R<sup>3</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl radical optionally containing one or more halogen atom; R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl radical; R<sup>6</sup> is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl radical; L is Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, SiPh<sub>2</sub>, SiPhMe, SiMe(SiMe<sub>3</sub>), CH<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, C(Ph)<sub>2</sub> or C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(Ph); R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl radical; and R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl radical.

4. The process according to claim 1 wherein the metallocene compound has formula (IV) or (V):



(IV)



(V)

wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, L, M and X have the meaning reported in claim 1 or 3;

R<sup>3</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl radical, optionally containing one or more halogen atom; R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl radical.

5. The process according to claim 4 wherein, in the compounds of formula (IV) and (V), R<sup>3</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a group -C(R<sup>7</sup>)<sub>3</sub>, wherein R<sup>7</sup>, equal to or different from each other, is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl radical; and R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or a group -C(R<sup>7</sup>)<sub>3</sub>.

6. The process according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein, in the compounds of formulas (I), (IV) and (V),  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are hydrogen atoms.
7. The process according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein, in the compounds of formulas (I), (IV) and (V), when  $R^3$  is an hydrogen atom,  $R^4$  is or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl radical, optionally containing one or more halogen atom; or when  $R^3$  is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl radical optionally containing one or more halogen atom,  $R^4$  is an hydrogen atom.
8. The process according to any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the catalyst system is supported on an inert carrier.
9. The process according to claim 8 wherein the catalyst system is supported on a polyolefin.
10. The process according to any of claims 1 to 9 wherein the process is carried out in gas phase.
11. The process according to any of claims 1 to 11 wherein the alpha-olefin is 1-pentene, 1-hexene or 1-octene.